have to be made for an increase of 440 patients for the year ending October 1, 1804. These additional accommodations can be supplied by judicious enlargement of existing hospitals rather than by the construction of new institutions.

Of course the assumption of this burden by the state relieves the counties to that extent. In fact the relief is much greater, for by the State Care Act the counties of New-York and Kings are exempted from its provisients, and those counties will continue to care for their own dependent insane, and must necessarily share at the same time the cost of maintaining the State lassaie. Until they shall avail themselves of the privileges of the State Care Act the effect of sinte care will be to afford a large saving to almost every county in the State.

If the total cost to the State shall be in the neighborhood of \$1,300,000 annually, the State tax rate will be increased by about one-third of a mill en last year's valuation. I recommend to the Legislature that all appropriations granted for the State hospitals for the Insane be hereafter included in one act, and that the rate of tax for this purpose be fixed and levied separately from the general tax for the support of government. Thus the people will always know exactly what they are paying for the maintenance and support of these institutions.

I am convinced from personal examination that the policy of the State's caring for its poor insane is a most preiseworthy philanthropy when compared with the county system which had prevailed for so many

Retly what they are paying for the maintenance and support of these institutions.

I am convinced from personal examination that the policy of the state's caring for its poor insane is a most praiseworthy philanthropy when compared with the county system which had prevailed for so many years previously, and which in many cases justly excited the horror and disgust of all friends of humanity. But the greater danger of this assumption of responsibility and expense by the State is maleadministration. Corruption, extravagnuce and the improper injection of politics into hospital management will be constant foes, which if not combated and overcome will bring reproach upon the State and prevent the accomplishment of much good. Legislation should be designed to require strict accountability, and all possible avenues for extravagance should be closed. I have observed that there are remarkable differences of cost now between the different institutions in the same classes of expenditure. For instance in one hospital the cost of fuel has been proportionately much higher than in other institutions; in another the cast of various articles of food was proportionately greater, and so on. The difference in environment did not seem to account entirely for these decided variations, and the conclusion was inevitable that the management was at fault. This could all be remedied by proper legislation and careful administration. As one means of accomplishing this end the Legislature should require that all moneys should be paid on the warrant of the Controller upon monthly estimates prepared and approved as in the case of the State prisons, and that all receipts of the State hospitals shall be turned into the State ireasury. It is worth calling attention to that during the last three years there has been a steady reduction in the per capita cost of maintenance in every hospital except two, and these exceptions were not occasioned by any fault in administration, but by chanced conditions.

The hospital buildings, which I have had the p

October 1, 1892, was as follows: 7,832

Licensed private asylons 902

Arylums of New-York and Kings counties 7,887
In county poor-houses awaiting removal 892

At the last Legislative session I vetoed two bills establishing new fish hatcheries. A personal investigation during the summer into the work of the Com-missioners of Fisheries, including visits to some of the existing hatcheries, persuaded me that only three out of the five hatcheries are located properly for the successful propagation of fish. It is unfortunate that public money has been thus misappropriated. I suggest that hereafter, when in the judgment of the legislature new hatcheries are needed, the location of the same be left to the discretion of the Commissioners.

Legislature new hatcheries are needed, the location of the same be left to the discretion of the Commissioners of Fisherles. They are presumably better qualified by reason of their expert knowledge to judge of the comparative merits of different localities as places for fish culture, and such a transfer of responsibility would check a tendency recently observable in the Legislature to make the creation of one new hatchery depend upon the creation of one or more others.

The Commissioners of Fisheries are continuing the stocking of lakes and streams, and with apparently good results. Their efforts should be directed mainly, however, to increasing the supply of food fish. Merely as conservations of sportsmen's interests their official existence and powers would scarcely be justified by the tax-paying public. The scope of their responsibility and the measure of their opportunity are much wider than is prescribed by any such narrow field. There are 1,500 square ralles of water within the area of our state, capable of producing an unlimited supply of fish food, thus cheapening in large degree the cost of living to the people, creating additional employment and adding to the State's woulth. Every stream might be made to yield largely to the food supply of the farms to the people, creating additional employment and adding to the state's wealth. Every stream might be made to yleid largely to the food supply of the farms through which it runs, and every lake might give means of livelihood to more men, and farmish cheap, palatable food to more families. Liberal stocking of Lake intario with whitefish, pike and lake treat, assisted by proper regulations for catches, would build up an important industry in that vicinity, profitate aline.

As a step in this direction I am informed that about 10.000,000 whitefish will be placed in Lake Ontario during the coming year.

I bespeak for this subject the carnest consideration of the Legisloure, believing that with, comparatively small expenditure great good can be accomplished.

I inspected with great interest during the summer the oyster beds along the southern shore of Long Island Sound. The State has the opportunity here to develop an important industry, giving employment to thousands of men, enriching the people by millions to develop an important industry, glying employment to thousands of men, enriching the people by millions of dollars, and yielding, under proper laws, considerable revenue to the State Treasury. It was in 1887 that the act to encourage oysier planting in Long Island Sound was enacted, and up to that time very little had been done in the deep-sea cultivation of cysters, the planters who surply the markets relying almost entirely upon Virginia for sea cysters for cultivation. During the last five years the industry has made such rapid progress that now conservative estimates place the value of the cysters lying on the beds of Long Island Sound at \$1,500,000, and the number of men employed in the industry at 10,000. During the last year 116,000 barrels of cysters, valued at \$5,500,000, were shipped to Europe from New-York City.

There are about 400,000 ares of water area in the sound which are available for cyster culture under the pricylsions of the act of 1887. Of this number upward of 17,000 have now been leased. The law provides that plots may be granted to the highest bidder for a perpetual lease. So little has been known about the industry that the greater humber of these grants has not brought to the State more than \$1 or \$2 an aere. It has been demonstrated, however, that while the business is attended by considerable risk, there is an extraordinary percentage of profit when it is at all successful. For this reason recent leids for grants have been somewhat higher, and the procepet is that hereafter the desire to secure cyster beds will bring a larger revenue to the State.

These are destined to become valuable franchises,

what higher, and the prospect is that hereafter the desire to secure oyster beds will bring a larger revenue to the State.

These are destined to become valuable franchises, however, and in my opinion the law does not suinciently protect the interest of the State in this regard. The State's leaves should not be perretural, but for a reasonable period of years. It is alleged that these grants are perpetual only in name, since the beds become exhausted after a period of years and after non-usage revert to the State; but notwithstanding this defence it would seem a wiser and more business-like policy if the Commissioners of Fisheries were empowered to make leases for only a limited period of time, so that at the expiration of old leases the state might be in a position to impass new conditions that would insure a reasonable annual rental to the State in case the franchise should then be found to be very valuable.

In the development of the ovster industry the State can jake just pride, and all proper legislation should be afforded for its encouragement. But valuable public franchises should be made to yield a revenue to the State commensurate with the value of the privileges granted.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

So far as the Executive can ascertain, there seem to be a strong current of popular sentiment throughout the State in favor of the postponement of the elec-tion of delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the second Tuesday of February till the general election in November The expense of an election in February would be between \$000,000 and \$700,000, which should be saved to the taxpayers if possible

February would be between \$000,000 and \$700,000, which should be saved to the taxpayers if possible. It would be possible, of course, for the law to be amended, so as to permit the election of delegates at cinrter elections and town meetings. But this would not obviate the necessity of a separate election in New-York and Brooklyn, and the election of delegates would not take place concurrently in all election districts of the State—a condition which, I fear, might lead to complications in the choosing of delegates.

The only argument in favor of the separate election is that a better class of delegates is likely to be chosen. Even were this true, and the contention in my ludgment is open to question, there is grave doubt whether the advantage would not be nullified by the apparent disinclination of the people to have an election at this time, so soon after the exhaustion of a Presidential election—a disinclination that would probably result in the polling of a very light vote, because of lack of interest.

The act itself providing for a constitutional convention is somewhat faulty in construction, and it is asserted by competent legal authority to be of doubtful constitutionality in its provisions authorizing the sonointment of delegates. These provisions were designed to give minority representation to lator and prohibition interests, whose voling strength is not sufficiently concentrated to enable them to secure representation by the ordinary means of election. In my judgment that sort of representation should also have been allowed to women suffragists, as the bill originally provided. But if minority representation by appointment is unconstitutional, the suggestion is respectfully submitted whether it cannot be secured by election without violation of the Constitution. While it may be conceded that minority representation is a part of that convention. The Constitution is necessary to abond on the provision for appointment, I would edge to receive the convention of 1657 included hirty-two delegates at large,

sto important a formation cannot be too carefully drafted.
It should be constructed so as to assure complete representation and at the same time able representatives.
If the Constitution is to be revised the revision should it the constitution is to be revised the revision should be in capable, safe hands. Owing to the limited time before the date fixed for the election of delegates legislated action must be prompt. If it is not the desire of

the Legislature to postpone the election the law should at least be modified in its faulty and unconstitutional

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS The part of our electoral machinery which now most needs strengthening by legislation is that relating to the use of money in elections. The Legislature has made it impossible to bribe voters with any degree of assurance that they will vote as they have been babed; but notwithstanding the statutory safeguards it is notorious that money is still spent in elections for cor-

but notwithstanding the statutory safeguards it is notorious that money is still spent in elections for corrupt purposes. The active agents in the corruption are apparently either willing to trust the corruption are apparently either willing to trust the corruption are apparently either willing to trust the corruption takes the form of pecunary inducement to the elector to remain away from the polls.

I am not consider that this sinte of affairs can be theroughly remedied by law. The most potent in assument of reform is wholesome public opinion. No law, however stringent, can be effective without the carnest support of popular sentiment.

Ent every law aimed at this cell and every agitation of it are influential in properly shaping public opinion. An end must come so n to whole-sile bribery. Persons familiar with campaign managements, stand aghast at the rapid increase of purchasable voters from year to year. A reaction toward honester methods of conducting elections will be welcomed by political managers no less than by the general gablic. Agitation and legislation are at least aids to this end.

A defect in what is mow known as our Corrupt Practices Act is that political comulities are not required to file certified statements of their receipts and expenditures. While the statute compels this duty on the part of candidates, it leaves political committees and agents free to conceal both the source of their revenues and the purposes of their expenditures. The extension of the provisions of the law to political agents and committees would make the financial transactions of such committees a maker of public record as they should be, and would tend to discourage the contribution of large amounts of money by individuals. Such a law is now in force in Massachusetts, having been enacted recently. It should be drawn with right provisions which would permit so evaluate.

Another proposed remedy for the evil of corruption is such legislation as will make proof of bribery on the

Institute the months of agreed as they should be an object of public record as they should be, and would found to be to individuals. Such a law is now in force in Mascachasetts, bright per metet recently. It should be drawn with rigid provisions which would permit a control of the proposed remedy for the well of corruption.

Another proposed remedy for the well of corruption is a such legislation as will make proof of helbert on the part of conditates or their political accounts or commendate those who are convicted to bright voters, but at the practical protect the beneficiary of this crime can be proved that the bried votes which be rocked as the proceeding to the proposed changes to originate and the protect of the proposed changes in originate and the control of the protect of the proposed changes in originate and the protect of the proposed changes in originate and the protect of the proposed changes in originate and the protect of the protect of

p nn nBhe		Dr. Cashes. T	otal an-	dilizens. I cannot but think that this is a super-	Mount Helly, N. J., Jan. 3.—The defence in the	of the
that	Alegany 48 0;	153 444, 255.5	(3 1,585 52 (6)	theoretical rather than practical conditions. It has become too much the tendency of our time to appeal to	Wesley Warner case to-day produced a number of	Calle
Luke	Cattaraugus	00 28 347	93, 51	the Federal Government for the correction of all evils,	witnesses to prove that Warner was in such it state of intoxication at the time he murdered Lizzie Peake	inall wher
ation ively	Chemung 16.4 Chemung 23.60	5 50 9.5	93, 53 3 .18 67. (0) 40.043	the accomplishment of all paths works, and the per- ferance of all public functions. I confess that I am-	that he was incapable of knowing what he was doing.	to th
d.	Cherango 28 71	19 31.681	42,370	met yet convened that the ald a moned Jeffersonian theory of self-government mut be had aside for the	Dr. R. C. Barrington, the Jull physician, also testified that he found Warner the day after the tragedy suffer-	1
nmer	Clinton 23 96 Celumbia 80 86 or land 18 06	25,000	21,120	adoption of a centralized government exercising a great variety of functions which the States or the	ing considerably from alcoholism. Warner was next	Ju
nmer Long	Dutchess 25 25	3 1,800 80 37,340	58.G30	people can best discharge I'r themselves, All departures from the Jeffers man iden have been	called to the stand and gave his testimony in a low voice, but without displaying the least emotion. He	Gene
here	Erie 77.46 Essex 48.00 Franklin	9 0 6	53,010	nate upon tagaine in the name of the public welfare, and the present agravion for an exclusiv. National	said he got along well with Lizzle till the week of	a de
ment llions	Frinklin		25,190	quartit inc fines furth alon in the same plea. While is may be concered that there would be advertiges in	the fair. Refore that time they had lived as man and wife for a year or more. He said he had given her	agniz
rable	Greene 14 of	14 5.719	22 710 10 710	such a quantatine, I question whether the people of this State would willingly intract so important a matter	money during the fair and there found her intoxicated.	of C
sland	Jefferson 55 to	5 6.050	35,425 89,760	as the preservation of the public health to the ca-	whereupon he began drinking himself and did not know what occurred after that. Some things he	and
little sters,	Lowis	8 14.070	31 251	emarks jurisdie i in of the Federal Government. With its much reas a could the people of the state by asked	could recall, but others he could not. He said he felt	paigr
ition.	Livingston	10.724	43 9 H 55,60H 89,131	to an render to the Federal Government the control of their mintin, or the people of New York or Brook-	hadly because she was keeping had company. Con- tinuing, the witness said:	Mr.
such place	New-York \$2.3:		47.800	lyn be naked to surrender to the State government the control of their Leal police. Jurisdiction over the	"I don't remember much what accurred on the	the f
Long men	Oneida		41.784 72.054	public health is analogous to jurisdiction over public order, and should be kept as a cody within the contra-	night of the murder. I was sort of stupid. I remem- ber taking the kulfe off the table and going out with	publi that
last	Onta la	0 16,250 30 29,248	68 419 72,381	of the state. The people of other States, to be sure, are closely concerned lest disease find an entrance to	ft. but not with the intention of harming any one. I	upon
n in	O ivans 17.64 O wego 47.25	10 12,00	28.146	the country through the State of New-York, but as they are lest railroad traffic be scopped for days or	wanted it to protect myself in case any one attacked me on the road. Then I lay down by the road until	
this	Putnam 14 76	0 18.549	58 212 68,940	weeks because of a riot in this State, and the semedy is no more to be found in the Federal Government's	I heard someone hallo. I saw it was Lizzie, so I	Ju
nsed.		100	50,960	usurping the quarantine powers of the State in the one i	was angry. She came face to face with me and struck me in the side, then I must have struck her.	the t
has num-	Renscolver 21.84 Richmond Rockland	(A) ************************************		the police powers of the State in the other case. In efficiency of state quarantine or inefficiency of state	I had no control of myself. I did not want to strike her. I wanted to make a lady of her. If I could	T. S
State men-	St. Lawrence 68 26 Saritoga 20,28		89.035 44.452	nillian is no reason in itself for supremmey of Federal quantumine, or for supremacy of Federal jurisdiction	have given my life for hers. I never threatened to	hy 11
inded	Schobarle 95 48	10,199	35.974	ever store milita. The people of each state are more vt his interested in the preservation of bealth and the	lall her."	tron;
For	S hurler		18,701	pes run lon of order within the rown brides than the people of other states, and better service will be	CONSOLIDATING INSURANCE COMPANIES.	holde
the	Sulfivan 31.97		86,126	secured from administrative officers who are directly	The Palatine Insurance Company (limited), No. 67	He a
dses.	Tompkins 61 20	9 10.600 50 8.000	35.182 29.720	neconstable to the scrople of their own State and lo- callty than to the Federal Government.	William st., has secured control of the Manufacturers and Bullters' Fire Insurance Company, No. 152 Broad-	the p
sul-	Warren 55,50	0 61,126	116,386	I am not opposed to a National quarantine, but to an exclusive National quarantine, such as is urged	way. The controlling interest in the stock was se-	Ham
, but	Washington 28.76 Wayne 40.74	16 9,790	36 010 53 535	in contemporary discussion. There is a field in which the Federal Government must exercise quarantine	enrod last Saturday. The Manufacturers and Build- ers' Fire Insurance Company was organized on No-	been
that the	We tche ter	18 9,744	85.317 41,312	powers. This field offers opportunity for realizing all the advantages urged for an exclusive National	vember 19, 1887, with a capital stock of \$200,000.	been
tand-	Total	The state of the s	82,259	our great danger from cholera and other pestilent	The present officers are as follows: Edward V. Loew, president; J. Jay Nestell, secretary; E. V. Loew, J.	
erles	Where insufficient returns on average have be a received	more which to	THE STATE OF	discusses is not from their origin in this country, but from their introduction from abroad. The important	Lorillard, H. Steers, H. Schummer, A. G. Nason, John	CE
nited   enses	estimate is made for that coun	TX.		thing, therefore, is to prevent this foreign invasion, the Federal Government already has it within its	Englis, Thomas Goodby, George W. Quintard, F. W. Loew, J. Jay Nestell, William Burns and M. Coleman.	of Fi
ental	it will be observed from countles in the State are not	The Proof States on These and	and the fire	power, through its consular service, to exercise as stringent a quarantine against the importation of in-	firectors. A meeting of the stockholders will be held	holst
n be	labor and cash about \$2,700,000 This is an average of about \$5			fections and contrations diseases into this country as could be accomplished in any other way. Except at	on January 10 and new officers will be elected. J.	ndn i
State	erally corroborated by those	AVIDA DIRECTOR MAN		its own peril no vessel containing infected baggage, freight or passengers can leave any foreign port for	Jay Nestell will continue in the office of secretary and the business will be conducted as heretofore at No.	for n
pub-	methods of work now employ that a farge proportion of thi- tically wasted. With no gre-	ed on country s expenditure is	ronds,	this country without the countypace or neglect of	152 Broadway. The Palatine Insurance Company has	Herr
leges	instance is districted by weather party	THE CONTROL OF THE PARTY	* Par 1	Federal officers. Every consult his agent, or medical representative, is compelled by law to ascertain	offered par value for the stock which it does not al- ready hold. The stock of the Manufacturers and	the c
	sulting advantages in apprecia	onds with all t	the re-	whether a vessel salling for this country is entitled to a clean bill of health, and without that clean bill	Builders' Fire Insurance Company has been below	Proof their
oems	mate the average cost of purery	It is dimenti t	to esti-	of health and consular certificate the owners of every vessel know that it is impossible for her to enter the	par for some time owing to the heavy expenses in conducting the business. The company has been doing	The
elec-	ties; but a reasonably conserv	ons in different	locall.	port of New-York. Why did cholern reach the port of New-York last summer? Because of the fallure	a business of about \$300,000 a year, and its loss ratio	
from	tion, with an annual cost for	cost of first co	nstrue-	of United States consuls to discharge their full duty because of the failure of Federal quarantine. Why	is 56 per cent.  The Palatine Fire Insurance Company is an Eng.	Me
n in	the present average cost of	this estimate is c	correct,	did cholera practically not get beyond the gates of our harbor? Because of the efficiency of the State	lish company chartered at Manchester, England. It	Dodg
,000,	labor performed to a cush value	he State, reduci	ing the	and local generactine.  Not a case of chelera came from Bremen, because	obtained a license to do business in the State of New- York about two weeks ago. It has a paid-up capital	Anso
sible.	clear issue of bonds to constant	nking fund on	a suffi	the United States Consul was competent and plert.	of about \$1,500,000. A \$200,000 guarantee has been	havin
es at	road at \$7,000 per mile won	16) miles of ma	gratum	East at Hamburg the steamship companies were practically their own medical despectors, and from that	deposited with the New-York Insurance Department and \$500,000 has been placed in the hands of the trus-	will.
n In	4 yer cent. leaving \$12,000 a	year to be one	nim at	Fort came nearly all our chelers.  It is about to think that any quarantine. State	tees, Changeey M. Depew, General Louis Fitzgerald	large
dis-	a s'nking fund. From the tal	the mirror about		or national, at the port of New-York can forever cope successfully with cholera if steamsh'p companies	and Asthel Green. The board of directors consists of General Louis Flizgerald, David A. Lintsay, Charles	sylva sin.
etlen	macadam road in their locality county can ascertain more pre-	the oldlance .	at annat	are allowed to deposit shiplond after shiplont of in- ferted immigrants and bacgage at our Quarantine	resident manager and William Ballard is assistant	shoul
n he	of good highway may be built in any greater outlay of money	1 the be Loon tites w	4-14 h	Station without restriction exercised at the place of departure. The place to detain chefers is on the	resident manager.	The
the	and of course a good manual	with its weetch	hed re-	other side of the ocean, not in New-York Bay. The quarantine facilities here can easily be made amply	FUNERAL OF R. V. MARTINSEN,	years
of a	less than a macadam read-or \$3,500 per mile on the average.	robably not to	exceed	sufficient to handle all cases of disease which may have broken out aboard ship after departure from the	The funeral of Rudolph V. Martinsen, the well-	shoul of th
prob-	REASONS WHY ROADS		1	place of salling.  A rigid system of inspection at foreign ports, under	known rathroad man and financier, who died suddenly	canne
con-	There can be no substantla	1 improvement	In the	the direction of the commun service, would form the lest kind of national augmentine. As for the rest,	from heart disease in the St. James Hotel on Wednes- day, December 21, was held yesterday norning at his	settli
make.	country roads of this State so to the continuance of the present	system of enled	Heriston	it can safely be left to State jurisdiction and control.	home, No. 58 East Fifty-fourth st. The services had	estate
the	minute road districts, av	craging scarcely	more	A complete federal quarantine within the legitimate field of federal power will fitty supplement a com-	been delayed for the arrival of the French Line steam- ship La Gascogne, on which Mr. Martinsen's family,	comp
and	than a mile each in length. of the road in each such distri	Whether the re-	pairing	plete State quarantine within the natural field of State power, and both supplementing each other in	his wife, two sons and a daughter, had solled for	thut
not	labor of the inhabitants thereof	on he amentana	things on	this way will afford the securest protection to the public health.	New-York as soon as the sad news reached them in Europe. The services, which were brief, included	more Th
also	factory result will be substantia			CARELESS ENGROSSING AND CONSTRUCTION OF	an address by the Rev. S. S. Seward, pastor of the	Trua:
n by	First, the tendency in each	h Petto district	t- 1-	LEGISLATIVE BILLS.	New Jerusalem Church (Swedenbergian), and at their close the body was taken to Woodiawa Cemetery and	live !
nred	the inhabitants of other distite	disbitants and i	not for	I particularly urge upon the attention of the Legislature the necessity of an improvement in the	buried in the family lot there. Short services were	
tion.	thus tends to be kept down to	ghout its entire	length	construction and engrossing of bills. No less than	also held at the grave. Among those present at the fineral were A. A. H. Bobseran, Simon Sterne,	Gie
Prec.	subdivided. The load the farme	icts luto which	t It is	seventy-two bills which reached the Executive Cham- ber last year during the legislative session were so	John K. Creery, Warren Emerson and Francis K. Pendleton.	recove
onne i	he must traverse. The people	of each district	e road	faultily drafted that they had to be recalled for the	TO SELL THE VYSE PROPERTY.	was t
than	roads for us, they do not des	serve that we	e good	correction of merely verbal or rhetorical errors, and similar defects prevented many measures from receiv-	A contract was made yesterday between the Ninth	The
Con-	make good roads for them, as advantage in our making such	nd there is but	t little	ing Executive approval during the thirty days after the Legislature had adjourned. These do not include a	National Bank and a syndicate of capitalists for the	Amer
the	be no concerted action for a n	ch a system the	re can	vastly greater number which contained engrossing errors—errors in transcribing fom the bills actually	sale of the Vyse property, which includes parts of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The land	Cigare ham t
ent.	road, and the inevitable result	t is a uniform	ly bad	passed-and which were sent back to the engrossing rooms for correction.	extends twelve blocks north of Home-st., which corre-	has t
per-	second, the smaller the area	of taxation the	more	It is no business of the Governor to extend his	sponds to One-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-st. It is	compa

has long been outgrown, but is imbedded in the law, and the practice must continue so long as the law remains unchanged. The Legislature cannot make better roads, but it can remove any obstructions to road improvement which exist in the laws.

Between the two extremes of extravagance in State expenditures and stinginess in local expenditures for local improvements, the county road system is suggested as the golden mean. At lenst the leading market roads in each county should be maintained by county taxation, expended under the supervision of a competent county engineer, subject to the general direction of the board of supervisors.

A GENERAL BOAD LAW.

It is suggested that the Legislature should pass general law prescribing certain kinds of improved roads, outlining the methods of raising and expending the necessary moneys, and authorizing any county upon the vote of the board of supervisors to avail

upon the vote of the board of supervisors to avail themselves of the provisions of the statute.

It seems needless at this stage of the movement toward better roads to point out the material advantages of improved means of communication overcountry highways. Not only will good substantial roads improve the value of every acre of land in their vicinity, but they are of direct pecuniary advantage in saving expense of transportation, and in bringing the farmer into closer and therefore often more profitable communication with the towns. Careful estimates have shown that an ordinary horse will draw on magadam roads over three times the load he can draw on a dirt road. This saving of transportation in itself would amply compensate every locality for whatever extra burdens of taxation, if any, the construction of macadam roads would impose. I carnestly invite the attention of the Legislature to this great question, impressed as I am with its material importance to the interests of the whole state.

During the months of August, September and October last the country was threatened with the Introduction of cholera from infected foreign ports, and the quarantine

terms to commend itself to the approval of many of our citizens. I cannot but think that this is a superfemile nelection, formed upon impulse and taked upon theoretical rather than practical conditions. It has become too much the tendency of our time to special to become too much the tendency of our time to appeal to the Federal Government for the extraction of all evils, the accomplishment of all public works, and the performance of all public functions. I confess that I am not yet convened that the did-fashioned Jeffersonian theory of selfgovernment must be hid made for the adoption of a centralized government exerciting a goest variety of functions which the sistes or the people can next discharge for themselves.

All departures from one Jeffers man den have been next upon in goine in the name of the public welfare, and the properties of the name of the public welfare, and the properties in the name of the public welfare, and the properties of the large peak. While it may be a newless that leave would be advertures in such a generatine, I question whether the people of this State would of linety largeston important a matter

faultily drafted that they had to be recalled for the correction of merely verbal or rhetorical errors, and similar defects prevented many measures from receiving Executive approval during the thirty days after the Legislature had adjourned. These do not include a vastly greater number which contained engressing errors—errors in transcribing from the bills actually passed—and which were sent back to the engrossing rooms for correction.

It is no business of the Governor to extent his scrutiny beyond the engrossed bill, but had he followed this strict interoretation of his duty during the last session the printed Laws of 1892 would be a standing contradiction of the journals of the two houses and would have overwhelmed the law-making bedy with the censure and ridicule of the people of the state.

in the drafting of bills, and the antiquated method of engrossing bills be done away with. Either or both changes would make the Executive Chamber less of a factory for renovating and reconstructing defective bills.

OFFICER ROE CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

JUSTICE GRADY LATER DISMISSED THE COM-PLAINT-THE POLICEMAN SUSPENDED.

A charge of burglary was made against Policeman Cornelius Roe, of the Old Slip squad, yesterday. Early in the day Roe was taken to the Central Office by Captain Cortright and was led before In-spector Williams. William J. Murnane, who has a force of night watchmen in Maiden Lane and in Johnst., to guard the jewelry stores; George Moritz, one of the watchmen; George Leib, jr., proprietor of the liquor store at No. 25 John-st., and Policemen Doyle and Ryan, of the Old Slip squad, were present as and Ryan, of the Old Slip squad, were present as witnesses. Moritz said that he saw Roe break into Leib's liquor store on New-Year's Eve. Roe was in full uniform at the time and was on duty in the street. Believing the policeman meant to steal something in the store, Moritz said, he followed him into the place, caught hold of him and asked him what he was doing there. Roe drew his revolver, but Moritz took the weaven away and throw Poe into the street. He weapon away and threw Roe into the street. He

weapon away and threw Roe into the street. He called Policemen Doyle and Ryan to take charge of the store and made a report to Marnane.

According to Roe's story, he was trying the doors of buildings on his post and shook the door of Leib's store to see if it were secure. The door flew open, not being securely bedded and he fell inside. He was being securely locked, and he fell inside. He was making an investigation when the watchman entered and seized hold of him. Roe denied that he intended to steal anything, but he admitted that he had failed to make a report later to his superior officers about

finding the place insecure.

After hearing what Murnane and Policemen Doyle and Ryan had to say about Roe's actions, Inspector Williams turned to Roe and inquired bluntly:

"Do you want to resign!"
Roe sald "yes," and a resignation for him to sign was written out. Then he inquired: "If I sign this will I be arrested?"

"Yes," said Inspector Williams, "you will be arrested anyhow." "Then I won't sign it," said Roe.
Inspector Williams suspended Roe from duty and teld Captain Cortright to take him to the Tombs Police

told Captain Cortright to take him to the Tombs Felice Court as a prisoner on the charge of burglary, where the case came up before Justice Grady. In the police court Roe was discharged. In the afternoon Inspector Williams continued Roe's suspension from duty and made formal charges, accusing him of a violation of the rule in failing to make reports to Captain Cortright Zoont tine opening of the door of the liquor store and the dispute with the watchman. On the charges Roe will be tried by the Commissioners. Roe was dismissed from the force several years ago on charges made by sergeant Comboy, who accused him of stealing a bottle of milk from in front of a grocery, but he was reinstated by the courts on the ground that the evidence against him had not been sufficient to warrant a conviction.

The crew of the American schooner James Waple tors when they arrived here on Monday, on the New-York and Cuba Line steamship Seneca, from Havana York and Cuba Line steamsing Senera, from Havana. They were picked up on Christmas Day by the steamship Yumuri, of the same line, off Hampton Rands, and taken to Cuba. They left Portsmouth, Va., about December 18, for New Haven, with a cargo of lumber valued at 837,600. They put in to Hampton Ronds on December 21, with shifted cargo. They started out again on December 22 and ran into a furious north. west gale, which blew them far out to sea, and on December 24 the constant flooding of the decks and the intense cold made it hard for the men to work. Toward night the mainmast went by the board and smashed the deck. Then it was found that she had spring a leak, and soon the hold was filled, and the

that he was incapable of knowing what he was doing. Dr. R. C. Barrington, the juil physician, also testified Dr. R. C. Barrington, the jail physician, also testified that he found Warner the day after the tragedy suffering considerably from alcoholism. Warner was next called to the stand and gave his testimony in a low voice, but without displaying the least emotion. He said he got along well with Lizzle till the week of the fair. He fore that time they had lived as man and wife for a year or more. He said he had given her money during the fair and there found her intexteated whereupon he began drinking binself and did not know what occurred after that. Some things he could recall but others he could not. He said he fell badly because she was keeping bad company. Con-

National Eank and a syndicate of capitalists for the sale of the Vyse property, which includes parts of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The land road, and the inevitable result is a uniformly bad road.

Second, the smaller the area of taxation the more economical will be the taxpevers, whether the tax be paid in labor or money. The country road district is the smallest area of taxation in the State, and by the inevitable tendency of human nature the country roads resedve the skinglest treatment of any of the public works. Each focality is extrawagant enough in its demands for local improvements at the State expense, for each inhabitant of the locality thinks that he is paying all the expense of any improvement in his local road.

The primitive system of repairing country roads

The primitive system of taxation the engrossed bill, but had be followed this duty during the last section of his duty during the last section to the total Laws of 1892 would be casterly direction to the West Farms and about 150 feet from the Coston Road and runs in an about 150 feet from the Coston Road and runs in an abo extends twelve blocks north of Home-st., which corre-

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

POINTS AGAINST MR. VANDERBILT IN THE ALVA CASE

THE IOWA AND ILLINOIS BOUNDARY LINE-MOTIONS TO ADVANCE THE SILVER

BRICK AND LETTER-CARRIERS' CASES. Washington, Jan. 3.-William K, Vanderbilt to-day lost on all the points at issue in the applications brought in the United States Supreme Court by Henry Morrison, the master of his sunken yacht Alva, to restrain the Massa-clusetts District Court from proceeding with its libel proceedings in behalf of the owners of the Henry F. Dimock, and also to compel the United States District Court for Southern New-York to reinstate his (Morri-son's) suit against the Dimock, which the court had setts court.

The case arose out of the sinking of the Alva in Vine

yard Sound last July by the Dimock. The owners of the latter vessel brought her to Boston and there in-stituted legal proceedings, alleging that the collision was due wholly to negligence on the part of the Alva. The Massachusetts court took cognizance of the case, libelled Massachusetts court took cognizance of the case, libelled the Dimock and instituted the usual course of proceedings in admiralty cases. Subsequently the Dimock Part III. went to New-York, where she was seized, and an effort made on the part of Morrison to have the action at law settled in the New-York, instead of the Massachusetts courts. The New-York court subsequently ordered the release of the Dimock, and dismissed Morrison's case, giving complete jurisdiction to the Massachusetts courts. Morrison then took the present proceedings in this court, seeking a writ of probabilion on the Massachusetts court to restrain it from further proceedings in the libel filed by the Dimock, and a writ of mandamus on the New York court to compel it to try the suit. In an opinion by Justice Blatchford, the court denied both motions, holding that the Massachusetts court acted properly in all the matters before it, and that the jurisdiction attached to it and not to the New-York court.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered its decision in the case brough by the State of Iowa against the State of Illinois to settle the boundary line in the Mississippi River between the two States. The State of Iowa contended that the boundary runs to the middle of the main body of the river from the banks, without regard to the steamboat channel. On behalf of lilinois it was claimed that jurisidiction of each State

pay for any time which he works in excess of eight hours in any one day, even though he may work less than eight hours on some other day, and other questions important to the Administration of the Postcline Department. The cases came to the Supreme Court on appeals from the Court of Claims, where the decidous were against the Government, and in favor of the letter carriers. They affect a large number, if not all, of the letter carriers throughout

smashed the deek. Then it was found that she had spring a leak, and soon the held was filled, and the water rose into the cabin and forcastile. It was impossible to pump her cut, and torches were holsted in the foremast rigging as algored a filstress. Several times was a several the men from their feet, but backly none was lost, and on Christmas morning the Yumani here down on them and picked them up. The capital is James A, Bodge, and there were three mea in the crew.

TRYING TO PROVE THAT WARNER WAS BRUNK.
Mount Holls, N. J., Jan. 3.—The defence in the Wesley Warner case to day produced a number of witnesses to prove that Warner was in such in state of intoxication at the time he murdered Lizae Peake that he was incapable of knowing what he was doing.

Dr. R. C. Earrington, the juil physician, also testified

badly because she was keeping had company. Continuing, the witness said:

"I don't remember much what occurred on the night of the murder. I was sort of stupid. I remember taking the kulfe off the table and going out with dismissed the complaint with costs

WILLIAM STEINWAY'S MOTION DENIED.

Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court has dealed he motion of William Steinway to compel Henry W. T. steinway to reply to the answer which William tenway interposed to the charges made against bim by Henry W. T. Steinway in the suit which the Intter trought a week or two ago. Henry W. T. Steinway to a nephew of William Steinway and a small stockholder in the company of which the nucle is president He noted for an accounting of the utfairs of Steinway & sons, charging that William Steinway has conducted the principal office at New-York in the interest of the Hemburg branch to the detriment of stockholders here. The reply alleged that W. T. Steinway had been in the employ of the Hamburg branch and had been a party to all transactions.

TO PARTITION THE CUTTING ESTATE. Charles E. Strong, as sole trustee under the will of Francis B, Cutting, has begun a friendly action in the Supreme Court for the benefit of Francis Brockholst Carting, William Carting, jr., and Marion Cut-ting, against Lydia S. Cutting, individually and as dicinistratrix under the will of Heyward Cutting, for a partition of the estate. J. Frederic Kernochan, Herrmann H. Cammann and George W. Chauncey, commissioners appointed by the court to partition the estate, which consists of property in this city and Procklyn, have just filed with the Supreme Court their report, on which the action now pending is based. The property is valued at \$1,450,256.

QUESTIONS ABOUT W. E. DODGE'S WILL.

Melissa P. Dodge, William E. Dodge and D. Stuart Dodge, executors under the will of William E. Dodge, have an action pending in the Supreme Court against Anson G. P. Dodge and others for the purpose of having their accounts since 1888 settled and to de-termine certain questions that have arisen under the will. Mr. Dodge died in February, 1883. He left a large estate, including property in this State, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Texas, Michigan and Wiscon-sin. His will provided that the residue of his estate heeld go to his widow and such children and grandchildren as should be living ten years after his death. The trustees made an accounting in 1888. The ten years within which the will provided that the estate should be settled and divided ends next month. Much of the property is in lands which the executors allege cannot be sold immediately to advantage. Beside settling their accounts the trustees wish to have de-termined judicially the rights of all parties in the estate. The trustees wish also to know if they can legally put the property into the hands of a stock company and take the stock of the company in order

that the sale of the property be postponed until a more favorable opportunity.

The suit is a friendly one and is unopposed. Judge Truax yesterday granted an order that the service of the summons on Anson G. P. Dodge and others, who live in Danesville, Ill., be made by publication.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Giovanni Tagliapietra, the tenor, has a suit pending against Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, to recover \$2,250 for alleged breach of contract. The earle was to come up before Judge McAdam in the Supreme Court to-day, but was adjourned until Thursday.

The suit of Theodore E. Allen against W. S. Kimball to recover \$20,000 as commission for organizing the American Totacco Company, popularly known as the Cigarette Trust, is now being tried before Judge Ingraham and a jury in the Supreme Court, Part III. Allen has five suits pending against the five members of the company. The four other members of the company in the Supreme Court, Part III. Allen has five suits pending against the five members of the company. The four other members of the company are allen & Sintey, and Duke, Sons & Co., each of which received \$60,000,000 of stock; Kinney Bro. & Co., \$2,000,000, and the Goodwin Company. Allen was on the witness stand yesterday. The case will be continued to-day.

to-day.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's suit to recover damages from the Rev. A. C. Dixon for alleged libel has been placed on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Special Term, for January 16.

yesteriay by his daughter, Mrs. Mary McLochlin, in

Frank T. Fitzgerald entered upon his duties as Surrogate yesterday.

Walter S. Langerman brought suit against George H. McAdam and Graham McAdam in the Court of Common Fleas several months ago to receive one-third of counsel fees in 100 cases, which he alleges he sent to the defendants on the understanding that he should receive that commission. A referee was appointed before whom George McAdam failed to produce his books. Judge Bischoff yesterday dismissed a motion to punish him for coatempt, on condition that he submit to the examination of the referee.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Brunt, P. J.,
O'Erica and Follest, J.J.—Nos. 22, 20, 28, 43, 44, 48,
48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 36, 57, 59, 60, 62, 67, 68, 71,
27, 74, 76, 77.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Barrett, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 1—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 1694, 1138, 1183, 1695, 1750, 1629, 1790,
25, 1608, 34, 1856, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1990, 1993, 1904,
1910, 1917, 1921, 1923, 1933, 1938, 1945, 1935.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 11—Before Truar,
J.—No., 1466, 538, 455, 462, 2118, 2190, 1489, 1842,
2062, 2116, 2124, 2131, 1832, 1783, 1495, 516, 2208,
2212, 2235, 2246, 2244, 2251, 2254, 2236,
2212, 2235, 1246, 2244, 2251, 2254, 2236,
2212, 2235, 1836, 557, 337, 11495, 2145, 2351, 839,
2212, 2236, 1986, 557, 3571.

Circuit Court—Part 1—Before Patterson, J.—Cases from
Part III.

1002, 1004, 1008, 154, 625, 534, 330, 117, 388, 1006, 1002, 1004.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Equity Term—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—

Nos. 169, 133, 185, 186, 194, 198, 144, 159, 170, 141, 24, 405, 101, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before Dugro, J.—Nos., 372, 505, 596, 597, 597, 598, 599 to 622, Inclusive

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Gildersieve, J.—Nos., 1622, 1619, 1470, 1505, 2418, 2226, 1056, 1704, 1476, 2542.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Preedman, J.—Nos. 2342, 1153, 1902, 1199, 2346, 1611, 2409, 2416, 886, 1058, 1509. regard to the steamboat channel. On behalf of lilinois it was claimed that jurisidiction of each state extends to the middle of the steamboat channel, wherever that may be. In an opinion rendered to-day by Justice Field the court adopts the Illinois view of the matter, holding that the true boundary line is the middle of the main channel of the river, or of the principal channel, if there be more than one channel of mayigation. The court erdered that a commission of three persons be appointed to ascertain and designate the line.

Evidential General Addrick, for the Government, made a motion to advance what are known as "the letter-carrier cases." The cases arise under an act of Congress of March 24, 1888, "to limit the hours that letter-carriers in cities shall be employed per day." and involve the questions whether a carrier is entitled to count all work performed by him, whether on the street or in delivering or collecting mails, in making up mail for delivery in the post-office or in doing other postal service under direction of the postmaster and whether he is entitled to extra pay for any time which he works in excess of cight

WOMEN WORKING FOR THE CITY'S HEALTH The eighth annual meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association was held at the home of Mrs. E. Herman, No. 59 West Fifty-sixth-st., yesterday morning. Mrs. M. R. Ravenshill, the vice-president, presided, in the absence of Mrs. Bull, the president, and Mrs. M. E. Trautman, as usual, was secretary. The usual election was to take place last evening, but owing to the press of other business it was post-poned until the next meeting. Annual reports were received from the committees on slaughter-houses, stable-refuse, school hygiene, tenement houses, sanitary improvement and street cleaning. These reports were entirely satisfactory. A discussion of the cholera question resulted in the determination to call a massmeeting at an early day for the consideration of the method for keeping out the disease. It was said that a number of leading physicians would give their views at the mass-meeting. A resolution was then passed thanking President Wilson and Dr. Bryant, of the Health Board, for their active co-operation in the association's efforts to keep the city in a good sanitary

association's efforts to keep the city in a good sanitary condition.

At the next meeting of the association, which will be held at the home of Mrs. Herman, on the morning of January 10, plans for an exhibit by the association in the Bureau of Hyglene Building, at the World's Fair, will be submitted.

Wayland Trask & Co., of No. 18 Wall-st., the firm

which suspended on last Wednesday owing to the operations of Theodore Baldwin, one of the partners, will probably resume business in a few days, with Wayland Trask and Alfred N. Rankin as partners. Mr. Trask said yesterday that he had been arranging and established of by the Re-Leagus knew Dugro there but he could not tell how much, Mr. Trask sald that he had prepared a large much, Mr. Trask sald after consultation with his creditors and his lawyer, Simon H. Stern, had decided that he would not publish it. The creditors preferred that no statement of the kind be made. No proceedings had yet been begun against Theodore Baldwin. Whether or not anything could be done Mr. Trask did not know, but he thought fuldwin was beginning keenly to realize his position.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS FOR LAST YEAR. The receipts of the New-York Custon House for

mort duties during the year 1892, as compared with the receipts for 1891, are as follows:

anuary	E10.839.581 CB	#12.011.401.4B
Feb uary	12,829,800 71	11,087,228 28
larch	11.581.780 77	10.943,556 74
Leril	7,780,533 08	8,971,188 87
day		8 189,328 99
une		0.680,759 98
uly		12,858,076 42
ugust		13,247,655 11
eptember		11,401, 80 15
etab #		10,402,901.06
Sovember		10 003.884 32
December		10,650,794 18
Acceptable	0,012,0001.01	
2447.5	TO 000 T 10 000 07	# 1 . M

Totals \$123.542,630.07 \$129,552,001.53 Increase for 1892, \$6,009,375.56. During January and February, 1891, the duties on agar were still collected, and that fact accounts for the apparent decrease in the receipts for those two months in 1892. Otherwise there has been a steady increase in the amount collected.

BUSINESS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The report of the business done in the United States Cleralt Court in 1802 gives the following statistics: Number of actions begun in common law, 408; tried and disposed of, 1,153; cases begun in equity, 229; tried and disposed of, 215; appealed to the Supreme Court, 2; appealed to the Circuit of Appeals, (O; number of motions heard, 2,008; appeals taken from decisions of the Board of Appraisers, 503; disposed of, 301; indictments found in the criminal branch, 180; tried and disposed of, 65.

CHARGED WITH A SMALL FORGERY.

The case of David Davidson, whom Detective Sergeant Armstrong brought to this city from Boston, will go before the Grand Jury to-day. Davidson was arrested on a charge of forgery in the second degree. He is accused of signing the name of S. Weisbecker, of No. 1,702 Lexington-ave., to a note for \$57. On February 11 the defendant got Edward M. Scheider, a dealer in leaf tobacco at No. 142 Waterst., to dis-count the note. Davidson borrowed about \$200 from Scheider besides, and then disappeard.

PLANS OF THE NEW PRIZE-FIGHTING CLUB.

The proposed new athletic club which is to be a rival of the Coney Island Athletic Club is getting under way rapidly. The proposed site has been selected, and the plans for a new building, to cost \$30,000, have been out-lined. The site is on the Harlem River, near the terminus of the West Side cievated road, on property belonging to the Lynch estate, nearly opposite the Polo Grounds. The promoters of the new club have devised many schemes for evading the law as regards public prize-fight-

"While pugilistic battles will be given at the club."

the new club say that they have considered all that, and ing learned something about the manner in which the affairs of the Concy Island Club have been conducted; that they will conduct boxing matches on exactly the same plan as the tournaments are conducted at the Manhatan and New-York Athletic clubs; that while boxing will be the chief attraction, all outloor and indoor sports will also be encouraged by the club.

John Graham was produced in the Supreme Court are indescribably bountiful. New-York Central best cateriar by his daughter, Mrs. Mary McLochlin, in route. Twelve fast trains daily.